report has been received from the Government of Maharasthra in the Ministry of Environment & Forests for environmental clearance under the National River Conservation Plan. However, the Government of Maharashtra has submitted detailed project reports for river pollution abatement for Kolhapur town along river Panchganga (costing Rs. 49.74 crore), Wai town along river Krishna (costing Rs. 53.83 crore), Pandharpur town along river Bhima (costing Rs. 26.57 crore), Prakasha town along river Tapi (costing Rs. 4.62 crore), Paithan town along river Godavari (costing Rs. 15.72 crore) and Nawapur town along river Rangawali (costing Rs. 4.55 crore) to Ministry of Environment & Forests for approval under the National River Conservation Plan during the Tenth Five Year Plan. These projects could not be considered for approval, as the outlay available under the Tenth Five Year Plan is less than the sanctioned cost of projects already approved under the National River Conservation Plan. However, Ministry of Environment & Forests has suggested that the State Government may undertake these projects out of the State Plan Provisions by seeking necessary funds from the Planning commission including exploring the possibility of initiating the projects with public-private partnership. Subsequently, on seeking the comments on project report related to the towns of Pandharpur, Prakasha and Paithan by the Planning Commission, these were examined in the Ministry of Environment & Forests and found to be lacking in important details and requisite information. Accordingly, the Government of Maharashtra has been intimated to revise these project reports.

(d) Does not arise.

Toxic substances in ground water

†1617. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey on the extent of toxic substances found in ground water and adverse effects thereof on human health;

(b) if so, State-wise details thereof, and steps taken to maintain quality of ground water;

(c) whether Government propose to set up water treatment plant to protect the ground water from contamination;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): (a) and (b) As per available information, ground water in major parts of the country is by and large potable. There are, however, areas which have poor quality of ground water mainly due to contamination from ground water bearing rocks, excessive use of fertilizers, industrial and domestic effluents, mining wastes, saline water ingress etc. The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), during its surveys and studies of the contamination of ground water have revealed that arsenic and fluoride are the main geogenic contaminants. The names of States and locations where ground water has been found contaminated and reasons thereof are given in the enclosed Statement. (*See* below)

Consumption of contaminated water is a health hazard. Prolonged use of Arsenic contaminated water for drinking causes diseases like dermatosis, keratosis, conjunctivitis, bronchitis and gastro-enteritis in the initial stage and peripheral neuropathis, hepatopathy melanosis, de-pigmentation and hyper-keratosis. The effect of excessive amount of Fluoride on human body is dental molting, skeletal and crippling fluorosis. Heavy Metals like Lead may cause irreversible brain damage, seizure coma, fatigue, irritability etc., and repeated and prolonged exposure of Mercury can result in servere disturbances in the central nervous system, kidneys, liver etc.

"Water" being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to take steps to check ground water pollution. However, the Union Government has also taken following measures to mitigate the problem of ground water pollution:-

(i) The Central Government has set-up Central Ground Water Authority to regulate and control ground water management and development.

(ii) Mass awareness and education programme have been launched on the significance of water economy, efficient utilization, health, hygiene and sanitation.

(iii) The Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, under the Ministry of Rural Development, has also been assisting and guiding the States in the provision of safe drinking water to the rural population under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). In quality affected areas, where ground water is unfit for drinking, the safe drinking water is supplied either through alternative sources, tapping surface water or by other means by undertaking remedial measures like de-fluoridation, iron removal and arsenic removal.

(iv) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), under the Ministry of Environment & Forests has adopted several measures like directing the industries through State Pollution Control Boards to limit the discharge of effluent within the stipulated standards, initiation of scheme to give assistance to clusters of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants and taking up of quality scheme of monitoring in critically polluted areas.

(c) and (d) A new concept of the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) was envisaged to treat the effluent emanating from the clusters of compatible small scale industries and also to minimize the burden of various Government authorities working for controlling pollution and monitoring of water pollution control. The financing pattern of CETP is 20:30:25:25 (promoter's: loans from financial institutions: State: Central subsidy in form of Grant). The funds from the Government of India are routed through the respective State Pollution Control Boards. State-wise number of CETPs installed are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of CETPs	Numbers of CETPs
1	Andhra Pradesh	4
2	Delhi	15
3	Haryana	1
4	Karnataka	4
5	Tamil Nadu	28
6	Maharashtra	13
7	Madhya Pradesh	1
8	Punjab	3
9	Rajasthan	7
10	Uttar Pradesh	3
11	West Bengal	1
12	Gujarat	16
	TOTAL:	96

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of contamination of ground water in some areas of the districts due to various contaminants

Sl. No.	State	Salinity	Iron	Fluoride	Nitrate	Arsenic	Heavy Metals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam	—	Prakasam, Anantapur, Nellore, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy, Adilabad, Krishna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Guntur, Karimnagar	Prakasam, Khammam, Nellore, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Guntur, Kurnool, Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar, Vijayawada	—	Anantapur, Mehboobnagar, Prakasam, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Nalgonda.
2.	Assam	—	Northern Bank of Brahmaputra	Kamrup, Nowgong, Karbi—Anglong	Lakhimpur	—	Digboi
3.	Bihar	Begusarai	Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Munger, Madhubani, Patna, Nalanda, Nawada, Banka	Munger, Nawada	Gaya, Patna, Nalanda, Nawada, Bhagalpur, Banka	Bhojpur, Patna	Muzaffarpur, Begusarai.
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dhamtari, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Raipur, Rajnandgaon	Raipur	Rajnandgaon	Bastar, Korba
5.	Gujarat	Banaskantha, Junagarh, Bharauch,, Surat, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Surendranagar,	—	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Junagarh Rajkot, Surendranagar, Vadodra, Kachchh,	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kachchh, Mahesana	—	—

Sl.No.	State	Salinity	Iron	Fluoride	Nitrate	Arsenic	Heavy Metals
		Kheda, Jamnagar		Panchmahal, Mehsana, Sabarkantha			
6.	Haryana	Sonepat, Rohtak, Hissar, Sirsa Faridabad, Jind, Gurgaon, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh	—	Rohtak, Jhajjar, Jind, Hissar, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Sirsa, Sonepat, Rewari, Fatehabad, Panipat	Ambala, Sonepat, Jind Gurgaon, Faridabad, Hissar, Sirsa, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh	—	Faridabad
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	Kulu, Solan, Una	—	Purwanoo, Kalaamb
8.	Jharkhand	—	Deoghar, Palamau,	Giridih, Bokaro	Palamu, Sahebganj	—	Dhanbad
9.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Raichur, Bellary, Dharwar	—	Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bellary, Raichur, Chitradurga, Kolar, Gadag	Bijapur, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary Chitradurga, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga	—	Bhadrawati
10.	Kerala	Ernakulam, Trichur, Alleppey	—	Palghat, Alleppey	Idukki, Kottayam, Palghat, Pathanamthitta, Mallapuram	—	--
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Jhabua, Khargaon, Dhar, Shivpuri, Shajapur, Guna, Mandsor, Ujjain	—	Bhind, Moerana, Guna, Jhabua, Chhindwara, Seoni, Mandla, Raipur, Vidisha	Bhind, Bhopal, Chhindwara, Dhar, Dewas, Gwalior, Indore, Khandwa, Mandsaur, Morena, Shivpuri, Sheore, Ujjain	—	Ratlam, Nagda
12.	Maharashtra	Amaravati, Akola	—	Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nanded, Gadchiroli, Yavatmal, Sholapur	Ahmednagar, Amravati, Akola, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Beed,	—	—

					Buldana, Chandarpur, Gadchiroli, Dhule, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Sholapur, Thane, Wardha		
13.	Orissa	Cuttack, Baleswar, Puri	Parts of Coastal Orissa	Bolangir, Khurda, Kalahandi,	Anugul, Baragarh Bolangir, Boudh, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Nawapara, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundargarh	—	Angul, Talcher
14.	Punjab including Chandigarh	Bhatinda, Sangrur, Faridkot, Firozpur	—	Bhatinda, Sangrur, Mansa, Moga, Ferozepur, Faridkot, Muktsar, Patiala	Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Patiala, Sangrur, Chandigarh	—	Ludhiana, Mandi, Gobindgarh.
15.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur, Jaipur, Nagaur, Jalore, Sirohi, Jodhpur	Bikaner, Alwar, Dungarpur	Ajmer, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sirohi	Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Dholpur, Ganganagar, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur.	—	Pali, Udaipur, Khetri.
16.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikal, Pondicherry, Nagapattanam, Quide-Millet, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot-Ambedkar Nagar,	—	Dharmapuri, Salem, Erode, Vellore, Namakkal, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tirunelveli	Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem, NA Ambedkar Nagar, T. Kottabomman, Dindigul-Anna, V.R. Padayachi	—	Manali, North Arcot.

Sl.No.	State	Salinity	Iron	Fluoride	Nitrate	Arsenic	Heavy Metals
		Dharampuri, Salem, Trichy, Coimbatore.					
17.	Tripura	—	Dharamnagar Kauleshaher, Khowai, Ambasa, Amapur and Parts of Agartala Valley	—	—	—	—
18.	Uttar Pradesh.	Agra, Mathura, Mainpuri, Banda.	—	Fatehpur, Raibareli, Lakihmpur Kheri, Lucknow, Uannao, Kanpur, Hardoi Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Agra, Mathura, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Firozabad, Etah, Fatehgarh, Mainpuri, Mahoba, Allahabad, Varanasi	Aligarh, Agra, Banda, Etawah, Ghaziabad, Hamirpur, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Mainpuri, Mathura, Pilibhit	Ballia	Singrauli, Basti, Kanpur, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Saharanpur, Aligarh.
19.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	Nainital	—	—
20.	West Bengal	—	Midnapore, Howrah, Hooghli Bankura	Birbhum, Howrah, North 24 Parganas	Uttar Dinajpur, Malda, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Nadia, Bankura, Purulia, Howrah, Medinipur	Malda, North-24 Paraganas South-24 Paraganas, Nadia, Hoogly, Murshidabad, Bardhaman Howrah	Durgapur, Murshidabad,

Howrah,

Nadia.

21.	NCT of Delhi	Najafgarh, Kanjhawala, and Mehrauli Blocks.	—	North-West, West, South-West	City Shahdara and Mehrauli Blocks West, South-west	—	Alipur, Kanjhawala, Najafgarh, Mehrauli City and Shahdara Blocks.